

Socio-Economic Planning Program

Mission

The Socio-Economic Planning Program is the service delivery unit within the Bureau of Statistics and Plans that has the flexibility to appraise, coordinate, prepare and assist in the development of a wide range of plans, policies and studies that further economic, social and infrastructure goals, priorities and planning activities. In this capacity, the Program provides direct planning support for the criminal justice system, economic development and fisheries development.

The Program also coordinates the Government of Guam's participation and involvement in national, international and regional organizations such as the National Governor's Association, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and the Western Pacific Fisheries Management Council to ensure that Guam has input to national and regional issues. Lastly, the Program evaluates applications for federal grants for the Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs to ensure that they are consistent with Guam's laws and policies.

Publications

- Guam's FY 2004 - 2007 Multi Year Strategy for Drug Control, Violence Prevention, and System Improvement
GRANT PROGRAMS

Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program

Description of Program

The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program (Byrne Formula Grant Program) is a partnership among federal, state, and local governments to create safer communities. BJA is authorized to award grants to states for use by states and units of local government to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system—with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders—and enforce state and local laws that establish offenses similar to those in the federal Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6) et seq.).

Grants may be used to provide personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems for more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of offenders who violate such state and local laws. Grants also may be used to provide assistance (other than compensation) to victims of these offenders. Twenty-nine legislatively authorized purpose areas were established to define the nature and scope of programs and projects that may be funded under the Byrne Formula Grant Program. Active Grants

- FY 2003 Byrne Formula Grant Program
- FY 2004 Byrne Formula Grant Program Reports
- FY 2006 Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program Narrative
- 2006 State Annual Report

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) Program Overview

The LLEBG Program originated in the HR 728 Local Government Law Enforcement Block Grant Act of 1995, as passed by the House of Representatives. The Omnibus Fiscal Year 1996 Appropriations Act (USPL 104-134) authorized the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, to make funds available to units of general purpose local government under the LLEBG Program for the purposes of reducing crime and improving public safety. BJA was authorized to administer the LLEBG Program. On Guam, the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for the LLEBG Program is the Bureau of Statistics and Plans. Description of Program

The purpose of the LLEBG Program is to provide units of general purpose local government with funds to underwrite projects to reduce crime and improve public safety. By law, these projects must be funded in accordance with the seven (7) legislatively mandated purpose areas.

- Purpose Area 1a: Supporting the hiring, training, and employing of additional law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel on a continuing basis;

- Purpose Area 1b: Paying overtime to presently employed law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel to

increase the number of hours worked by such personnel; and

- Purpose Area 1c: Procuring equipment, technology, and other material directly related to basic law enforcement functions.
- Purpose Area 2: Enhancing security measures in and around schools and in and around any facility or location that is considered to have special risk for incidents of crime.
- Purpose Area 3: Establishing or supporting drug courts.
- Purpose Area 4: Enhancing the adjudication process of cases involving violent offenders, including the adjudication of cases involving violent juvenile offenders.
- Purpose Area 5: Establishing a multijurisdictional task force to prevent and control crime, particularly in rural areas, composed of law enforcement officials representing units of general purpose local government and Federal law enforcement officials.
- Purpose Area 6: Establishing crime prevention programs involving cooperation between community residents and law enforcement personnel to control, detect, or investigate crime or to prosecute criminals.
- Purpose Area 7: Paying for costs of indemnification insurance for law enforcement officers.

Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program Description of Program

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program allows states and local governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime and to improve the criminal justice system. The Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program replaces the Byrne Formula and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) programs with a single funding mechanism that simplifies the administration process for grantees.

The procedure for allocating JAG funds is a formula based on population and crime statistics, in combination with a minimum allocation to ensure that each state and territory receives an appropriate share. Traditionally, under the Byrne Formula and LLEBG Programs, funds were distributed 60/40 between state and local recipients. This distribution continues under JAG. Active Grants

- Fiscal Year 2005 Justice Assistance Grant Program

- Fiscal Year 2006 Justice Assistance Grant Program Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program Overview

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, USPL 90-351, Title I, 82 stat.197 (1968), as amended, provides funds to the states, through the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Program, to develop or enhance substance abuse treatment programs for offenders. The Act authorizes the U.S. Attorney General to award formula grants for substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional facilities.

The RSAT Program was administered by the Corrections Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Recent re-organization, now places the RSAT Program under the Bureau of Justice Assistance, OJP, USDOJ.

On Guam, the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for the RSAT Program is the Bureau of Statistics and Plans. The RSAT Program is implemented by the Guam Department of Corrections. Description of Program

The purpose of the RSAT program is to develop and implement residential substance abuse programs that provide individual and group treatment activities for offenders in residential facilities operated by state and local correctional agencies. The RSAT Program requirements include the following:

- Last between 6 and 12 months. Each offender must participate in the program for not less than 6 or more than 12 months, unless he or she drops out or is terminated.

- Be provided in residential treatment facilities set apart from the general correctional population. Set apart means a totally separate facility or a dedicated housing unit within a facility exclusively for use by program participants.
- Focus on the substance abuse problems of the inmate.
- Develop the inmate's cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills to solve the substance abuse and related problems.
- Implement or continue to require urinalysis and/or other proven forms of drug and alcohol testing.
- Preferably, participation in the RSAT Program should be limited to inmates who have 6 - 12 months left in their term of confinement so that they can be released from prison after completing the treatment program, rather than being returned to the general prison population.

Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program Overview

The Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) Grant Program is a national program administered by the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). The program is designed to create safer neighborhoods by reducing gun violence and gun crime and sustaining that reduction. The effectiveness of Project Safe Neighborhoods is based on the ability of federal, state, and local agencies to cooperate in a unified offensive that is led by the U.S. Attorney in each of the 94 federal judicial districts. Each U.S. Attorney is responsible for establishing a collaborative PSN task force of federal, state, and local law enforcement and other community members to implement the five core elements of Project Safe Neighborhoods - partnerships, strategic planning, training, outreach, and accountability - in a manner that addresses the specific gun-crime problems in that district. The goal is to create safer neighborhoods by reducing gun violence and sustaining the reduction. Description of Program

Incorporating the PSN concept of partnerships, Guam's PSN Task Force members had identified several strategic priority issues and program responses relating to gun violence in Guam. The priority areas identified are information systems and technology improvement, training, and gun safety and education. In addition to these priority areas, projects funded under PSN must also take into consideration the following national priorities for PSN:

- Increased prosecution of violent organizations using federal conspiracy, racketeering, narcotics, and all other available laws aggressively to attack and punish violent drug traffickers, violent street gangs, and violent robbery rings;
- Heightened enforcement of all federal laws against illegal gun traffickers, as well as corrupt federal firearms licensees who supply them, with an emphasis on traffickers who supply illegal firearms to violent organizations and to juveniles; and
- Renewed aggressive enforcement of existing federal firearms laws against those persons who are prohibited from possessing firearms or who use firearms in furtherance of illegal activities, including those persons denied under the Brady Act.

Through the Grant Program, Guam has received over \$400,000 in funds to address the priority areas identified. In 2006, the Anti-Gang Initiative was incorporated under the Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program. The Anti-Gang Initiative is an expanded anti-gang prevention and enforcement effort. According to nationwide reports, gangs have become an increasingly deadly threat to the safety and security of our nation's citizens. Addressing this threat is one of the top priorities of the Department of Justice. The new Anti-Gang Initiative will enhance PSN task force efforts to combat gangs by building on effective PSN strategies and the need for additional funding.

The Anti-Gang Initiative has a two-fold strategy: First, prioritize prevention programs to provide youth and offenders returning to the community with opportunities to help them resist gang involvement; and secondly, ensure robust enforcement policies when gang-related violence does occur.

Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grant Program Description of Program

The Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grant Program provides funding to State and local governments to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner services and/or to eliminate backlogs in the analysis of forensic evidence, including controlled substances, firearms examination, forensic pathology, latent prints,

questioned documents, toxicology, and trace evidence. Active Grants
 - FY 2006 Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grant Program

Resources

- U.S. Department of Justice
 - Bureau of Justice Statistics
 - Bureau of Justice Assistance
 - Unified Courts of Guam
- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)

The Guam Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) is the result of a process initiated to provide direction, focus and priority for Guam's efforts and guide federal assistance and private investment in order to stabilize and grow the economy to improve quality of life and public services. In general, the projects outlined in this plan focus on a set of broad economic objectives, including the development of a broader economic base, the achievement of full employment, the establishment of greater employment opportunities, the creation of higher wage and salary levels, the improvement of the island's standard of living, and the equitable distribution of economic growth.

Guam's CEDS document describes the island's economic problems, needs, potentials and resources; presents the community's vision and goals; sets its strategic direction for action; establishes priority programs and projects for implementation; and outlines the standards for an annual evaluation and update of the plan and its related processes.

To be an effective guide to the island's long-term economic development, the strategies and projects presented in this document must reflect contemporary changes in the economy if they are to correctly correspond to set policies and goals. As such, Guam's CEDS is viewed not as a static document, but rather as a continuous effort to refine Guam's future growth objectives, strategies and requirements.

- 2003 Guam Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

- 2004 CEDS Annual Report

- 2005 CEDS Annual Report

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Presidential Executive Order 12372, the "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs", was enacted on July 14, 1982. E.O.12372 provides for the establishment of a new process "to foster an intergovernmental partnership and strengthened Federalism by relying on state and local processes for the state and local government coordination and review" of Federal programs. In effect, while Presidential E.O.12372 no longer makes it mandatory for federal grant applications to undergo state and local review, it did leave it to the States' discretion to either continue or discontinue reviews. Guam has determined to continue intergovernmental review functions, thus all grant applications must undergo the intergovernmental review process.

The primary purpose for intergovernmental review of federal programs is to examine program/projects for their territory-wide impacts and relationship to comprehensive plans, policies, or laws; and to ensure that proposed programs/projects can function in a coordinated manner with plans and activities already in operation, and that they will not duplicate programs already established.

The Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs, headed by the Office of the Governor, is made up of the Bureau of Budget and Management Research and the Bureau of Statistics and Plans. Generally, the Bureau of Statistics and Plans reviews federal grant applications from a programmatic perspective, while the Bureau of Budget and Management Research reviews grant applications from a budgetary perspective